SPRING STYLES of HATS, light and graceful,

just the thire for Fpring and Summer wear. In addition to our own, we keep all the leading extent of Leask No 57 Chathemet. and corner Chathem and Pearlets. ready. The above is all we need to anomace. When the such a commences against time, those left in the lurch go be less. Meanto corner of Breadway and Canal of the control of the such as a such as PIANOS: - T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated

ROLLAS PLANDS, HORSUE WATERS'S modern improved Planos and those of a large number of other maters, companies the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States will be soid at prices which defy competition, for each or satisfactory paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Pianos or Moreas Instruments of any kind will find it to their dramings to call.

HORAUE WATERS, NO 333 Broadway

MOURNING GOODS.—We have now a large stock of Bombashes, Alapacas, De Laines, Barnes, Sikes Canton Crapes, Grenadines, Tiesnes, Lawns, Prints Ging bams and every other arricle in the Mourning line, which was are selling at great bargains. E H Leadurates & Co. No. 567 Broadway, cor. or Leadurd at WHAT IS TO BE WORN THIS SPRING !-Ready-made Chorning of every description. Where was one get the heat at the lowest rates At Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Nos 66 and 68 Pa vos at

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.-We will open

O P E N G ,
When's Mourning Storm,
No. 469 Broadway.
This establishment will open on Buunday. April 12, with a
new and splendid stock of Mourning Day Goods and fashionable Millinery - Boaners, Mantillas, &c.
No 449 Broadway, four doors below the Sc Nicholas Hotel.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Wholesale and Retail.

Wholesale and Retail.

THOMAS FAYE & CO
Nos 26 and 257 Broadway, New York, (directly opposite the:
City Hall
Have constantly on hard a fell stock of French and American
Paper Hanrings, Enders, Freeboard Prints, Corralo Papers,
Bed Testers, Statues fundecapes, &c., of every cyle known
to the trade
Marchants laying in their stocks can law from first hands, as
Marchants laying in their stocks can law from Francis mands.

CARPETINOS, -PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. PD Broadway, oer. White at , have just received from the late large suction sales a large assortment of Carpetteg, &c., which they will sell at the following tow price: Rich Valvet Carnet, 11/ to 14/ per yard. Rich Tayestry, b) to 10/ per yard. Rich Street, b) per yard.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,

Nos 377 and 379 Brandway, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS FTC., ETC., For sale on the most resumable terms FOR CASH WORTH OF SPLENDID CARPETS.

WORTH OF SPLENDID CARPETS,
LET THIS RE YOUR GUIDE
ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS, PI, and I, per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, 71, 81 and 91 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, 73, 40, 416 and 51 per yard.
ENGLISH INCRAIN CARPETS, 33, 41, 416 and 51 per yard.
ENGLISH OLICLOTHS, 62, 63 and 74 per yard.
AMERICAN OLICLOTHS, 2, 63; and 41 per yard.
GOLD WINDOW SHADER, 45, 44 and 56 per prif.
TABLE COVERS, 12, to 241, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 93 BOWERY.

Mrs. Partington wants to know if those Ladies

JAMES LITTLE & Co. have an excellent assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made up under their own eyes, and for quality of goods style and finish, there is no equal Goods made to order at the abustost notice. No 412 Broadway, man Canall

FAIRBANES' SCALE WAREHOUSE,

FAIRBANES' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
No 199 BROADWAY.

Between Dey and Cortland re.

Where may be found answard of seventy different modifications of FAIRBANES' celebrated PLATFORM and COURTER
ECALES. The reputation which those Scales have sequired,
from the commencement of their manufactures—nearly thirty
years are—to the present time, has been based upon the principle adopt—de and never deviated from, of allowing none but
perfect weighing machines to go from their establishment.
Coal-dealers, Transportation Commonies, and others requiring
Scales combining convenience, perfect accuracy and durability
with rapidity of edjinement, will do well to examine the evidences upon which we has nour claims for superiority.
We have neen try added to our stock a complete assortment
of Gold and Drucutsyn's Scales. Post Office Salakses,
TATER TRANS, W. RIGHTS, MEASURS, Scopes, &c. and now
offer to the trade, and at retail, the mest complete assortment
of weighing apparatus to be found in this country.

Selended Statte Off Washington, (full

SPLENDID STATUE OF WASHINGTON, (ful length.) by the late emboart sculp or, Thom, together with the Farm (18 acres) and elegant Goustry Seat, now the property of the Assur Estate, will be seld by C. R. Mittan & Co. Assured the Merchants' Exchange, on Fardasy, April 13, a

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular SEMI-

NEW STYLES GATTERS AND SHOES,—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton at offers a superb assertment of spring
styles, of his own manufacture which will really do good service. One pair of WATKIN'S "thous will out wear two or three
of such pairs as are and at other coaces.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS .-

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES,
—Dining Sate Tes Sets, Têtes à Tête Sets, Coffee Curs, Cologue
Bottles, Match Boxes, Mantle Vasce, Fruit Compollers,
No 457 Broadway, near Grand st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS
MANUFACTURES'S DEFOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM-ST.,
New York
A complete stock of the above slways on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, sole Agent.

LOOK AT THIS-LAST DAY-\$10 only for two LOOK AT THIS—LAST DAY—\$10 only for two desirable Building Lots, each 23x10 feet, or a Farm of from 2 to 10 series. These lots are very pleasantly situated in the Village of Rosevale, on the north side of the Long Island Railroad, and very year the celebrated Lake Roukonkouns, where starge benefing house in now being erected and other improvements are being made. Lots adjoining, which have been cleared and improved at a small expense, now well at from \$50 to \$100, to pleasanter or healthier place on the Island. The Lots and Farms are id in shares, and will be divided in a few day; \$60, payable is fur-alliments, secures two Building Lots or a Farm, as there are only a limited number of shares. Apply in mediately to Chas. Wood, No. 206 Broadway, where Papers and Pauphlets can be obtained.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-The LIVER, the STOM Ach, the Kidneys-This celebrated medicine is a combined as to act immediately upon the great organs of life, not necely as a cathetic, but this great comery gives tone energy and vigor to the whole organic system. Sold at the Manufac-teries, No. 19 Maifee, Jan., New York and No. 218 Strand, Lon-don, and by all Diuggists, at 25 cents, 625 cts., and \$1 per box.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER -In

FOR FEVER AND AGUE-Indian Choisgogue,

SPRING OVERCOATS, and other garments suit

Rats don't die in their holes, but come out and die, by using Contan's effectual Rat. Cockroath, &c. Ex-TREMINATOR Wholesale and Retail Dept. No 388 Stoat-way. New York. Done geaulne unless signed by Benny

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-FROOF
SAFES, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, the same that
were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair, Lenden,
1831, and World's Fair, New York 1853, and 545, and this is the
Lock, and the only powder proof Lock, that received a Medal
tion, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subcriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make
and sell his patent Champion Safe with Hall's patent powderproof Locks.

Nos 185, 137 and 139 Water st., New York.

WELLAND CANAL .- We have the official announcegreat that the Welland Canal will commence filling on the 11th inst., and will be ready to pass vessels on

## New-Bork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1855.

There was no intelligence of the European steamers when the Telegraph Offices closed this

The concurrent resolutions of Senstor Robertson, of Westchester Co., were adopted in the State Senate separately yesterday by an average vote, 16 to 9. There was some dodging. These resolutions strongly condemn the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise as tending to Sisvery extension, demand of Congress the enactment against the further extension of Human Beadage into Territories formerly consecrated to Freedom, declaring that the Repeal of the Mesouri Compromise releases the people of the Free States from all compromises on Slavery outside of the Constitution, and while they thus recognize Constitutional obligations, the Fagi tive Slave bill is pronounced a violation of the Constitution, the rights of the several States, and the principles of justice, and disgraceful to the spirit and civilization of the age, and its repeal is demanded for the welfare of the Union and the principles of republican liberty. Secret political associations are also denounced for their dangerous tendencies.

THE RISING CLOUD,

The great battle between Freedom and Slavery is gradually approaching. Yet the country is everywhere quiet, and she public tranquitity nodisturbed. Not even the distant rumale of the tempest is heard. The little cloud that denotes it hovers only over a bandful of people in the far West. In Kansas alone exists the speck that foreshadows the coming storm. Kansas has been invaded by Sistery. It is threatened with the unending curses of that Insutation. A country large enough for a kingdom is there to be wrested from the possession of the Free States and blackened with African bondage. The impufeace of this attempt is paralleled only by its atrocity. If it is successful and if a House of Representatives can ever be found that will consent to consummate the deed, the people of the Free States will have fallen into a condition so degraded that earth might well open and swallow the pretenders to manhood. They will staid the ground whereon they tread, and deserve no better fate than the chains and fetters that bind the Black race in the South. If a man can be found in the Free States to counse! a surrender of Kansas to the slave power, now or at any period he is a coward and a slave in soul. That power has entered upon a career of subjugation and conquest. The free Territories of this Union are the possessions it covets, and it has marshaled its forces and armed its mercenary hosts to conquer them. The battle is begun. Northern traitors, who had sloten to power in the guise of Democracy, opened she way, and exposed to alonder and spolistion the smiling plains of the great West. The brutal bordes of Savery were by them invited to enter up in their career of invasion. As the real authors of this enterprise the names of Douglas and Pierce will live along with

that of Arnold in our future history. We call upon the people of the free States to ponder well the existing condition of things in the country, in respect to Slavery. Let them begin to brace their nerves and gird their loins. Let them begin to consider the question whether they propose to live and die a subjugated or an independent race. Let them say if they propose to submit tamely to the invasion of the soil of freedom, or if they will resolutely resist and repel the invasion. Let no milk-and-water suggestion of our being one people deter men from looking the coming crisis in the face, or make them undervalue its importance. We are not one people. We are two peoples. We are apeople for of reedom and a people for Slavery. Between the two conflict is inevitable. A victory will be won sgainst Freedom, or Slavery will be driven back over the ruins of its gross pagenstions and confined within its legitimate limits under the Constitution. Look at Kansas. Rest the letter we publish to-day. Behold the hordes that have overrun her from the Slave States, trampling down every defense set up by law and Executive authority, and say if we exaggerate the impending danger.

Kansas belongs to Freedom. She was set apart to Freedom by the last generation. The Free States are her godmothers. They are responsible to history and to humanity for all the wrongs she suffers. To attempt to wrest Kansas from her position as a child and appendage of the Free States, is just as much an assault upon them as it a foreign enemy were to descend upon their shores, and, planting his flag, undertake to conquer and keep a portion of their soil. The idea of submission in the one case is no more to be entertained than in the other. The man who would not counsel resistance to such aggression is as much a traitor in one case as in the other. Indeed, the man who would not resist the argressions of Slavery is the traitor of the deeper eye. He is not only a traitor to his country but to humanity.

But the mischief that is brewing is not alone in Kansas. There are deep-laid plots of treason to freedom consummating in Washington. The arch disunionist, Jefferson Davis, who signalized his career in the Senate of the United States by advocating an overthrow of the Government in case all of our California acquisition below 360 30 was not surrendered to Slavery by special stipulation, aspires to the post of Commander in-Chief of the Army. He is Mr. Pierce's Secre tary of War, and a leading man in the Cabinet. Should be achieve his object, all that we know of his sprecedents leads us to believe that he would not hesitate to use his influence to spread Slavery into the West and North at the point of the bayopet, and if attempts were made to resistitinany effective manner, he would exert all his power to subvert the Government. The Free States are surrounded by plots and toils and complications, in respect to the subjugation of this Government by the slaveholders, of which the people little dream. Next week, Col. Kinney's expedition to Central America will sail, in a steamer procured for the purpose, with every arrangement to overrun and subdue the feeble republics of Henduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. When conquered, their conversion into Slave States will be soon accomplished. More threstening even then this, the President has ordered a fleet to the Gulf of Mexico, to bring on a war with Spain for the possession of Cuba We are approaching the crisis which will decide whether Slavery or Freedom is to mold the destinies of

America. The slave power is determined to control the Union and to possess a majority of the States They aim not at the economical or industrial advancement of the nation. They do not even desire the spread of Siavery because of the worth of the institution in their own eyes. On the contrary. it is felt and known to be the great blight and curse upon the national prosperity; but the rourpose in spreading it is to secure guards and outposts for the main citadel of Slavery in the South. Tae claveholders are determined to cripple and circomscribe the growth of the Free States. Their action is based upon deliberate views of what they have brought themselves to believe is the recessity of their situation. They are well fortified at present, or have been by Northern doughfacer. They lean upon Pennsylvania and Illipois and other Free States, as faithful allies. But they do not know how soon the fires of Northern independence may burn out the roots of their power, and they aim to be secure against the time when that shall happen. Their designs are far-reaching and their plots deep. Meanwhile the North-the money-making, bu-y, outraged North -secure in its own tranquility and prosperity, after one spanmodic act of condemnation for the strocity of the Nebraska bid, gives symptoms of relapsing into a mere armed neutrality or what is worse, of expending its zeal energy, and virtuous indignation in disputations and quarrels over the growth of one smong fifty religious denominations, and the dangers of an increment, by immigration from foreign States, of our free population.

LAW AND CONSCIENCE.

We are seked by a correspondent what he shall do under the Prohibitory Law-resist or obey? He is of course, a dealer in liquor, or he would not ask so absurd a question. We tell him he has no option in the premises; he must obey. The law was made to be obeyed, and it will be enforced.

But our amiable friend declares that he is onposed to giving up his traffic, and does not be ieve in the law that compels him to do it, and so he is anxious to resist its enforcement. The waffic having existed so long and been so long considered respectable, he insists, is a reason why it should not be stopped now. This is not an original or forcible process of reasoning. The slave trader, the lottery-ticket vender, the gambling bouse keeper, have all been able to defend their several vocations upon precisely the same ground. But the truth is that no traffic in which men engage for purposes of gain can be defended upon the ground of prescription or alleged respectability. Every species must be measured by its intrinsic qualities. Whatever is pernicious, inhuman, demoralizing, debasing to society, society may condemn and eradicate. No plea which sets aside these great considerations referring to the public weal, is admissible The Prohibitory Law cannot be condemned be cause it touches the interests of respectable persons, and destroys a business of long standing If such views had controlled legislators and reformers, the world would never have got out of the thick darkness of barbarism. But the Prohibitery Law should not be looked upon as a blow at the liquor dealers. It is a law enacted for the public goed. It is a statute born of a lofey desize to elevate and improve the coad tion of so ciety. It is a law of which Philanthropy and Beneficence are the originators. It has been carried to its consummation by earnest and con scientious men, deeply penetrated by the wide spread and profound evils that alcoholic drinks have caused. It is a law designed whoily for good, and not at all for evil. It may call for a temperary sacrifice on the part of a few individuals, to whom, however, the entire community bears an overwhelming proportion; but even from them the sacrifice be, in the end, beneficial, for it will turn them from a pernicious to useful avocations. They, too, along with the mass of the people, will profit by it, in that its beeithful influences will be universally wholesome. It will carry the seeds of other reforms and ameliorations. The Maine Law thus comes to bless all and to curse none. Let it be bailed, then, as a great triumph of Good over Evil. Let it be welcomed as a messenger of good will

Our correspondent suggests that, as we condemn the Fugitive Slave Law, we cannot consistgard it with conscientions disapprobation. We hold to the doctrine of a Higher Law. Does our correspondent? If may, then he has not our ground upon which to stand. If yea, then let him lay the Prohibitory Law along side of his conscience, and interrogate that in respec; to the character of its provisions. Does the law de grade and oppress the poor! Does it do violence to the promptings of humanity! Does it aim to enslave and crush any portion of our fellow men? Is it in any of its provisions at variance with the inslienable rights of a common humanity, or the eternal laws of God? If the conscience of a rum seller can lay none of these things to its charge, then, Higher Law man though he be he has no ground upon which to condemn and resist its operation. And he has no ground upon which to charge us with inconsistency, when we call up in him and upon all to render to this law a cordial support.

Whatever may be said of the absolute right of the case, it can admit of no doubt that national comity cannot refuse to acknowledge the propriety of a vigilant surveillance by Spanish ships ofwar over the vessels approaching the coast of Cuba from the United States. The Government of this Island has lately detected profound and extensive revolutionary conspirsey, in which it is alleged, and no doubt truly, that our fillibusters were extensively implicated. Alarmed by the wide ramifications and character of the proposed rising, the Governments of Spain and of the Island have made the most vigilant exertions to suppress every branch of the insurrection, and to guard against its repetition. In pursuance of this design, it stationed ships-of war upon the coast to and examine suspicious craft of all sorts ring the Cuban waters. In prosecuting this precautionary measure against a piratical descent, a few of our vessels have been visited by the Spaulsh cruisers, to see whether they were engaged in the prosecution of a legitimate trade, or whether they were fillibusters in disguise, with loads of loafers in the hold, bent upon plander, robbery, and murder.

It is said, and with great show of truth, that our very virtuous and liberty-loving Administration are indignant at the course pursued by the Spanish authorities, and contemplate a foray upon that island, on their own hook. Of one thing we feel sure: no honest merchant or ship-owner, trading

to Cuba, will in the least object to all that has yet been done to our vessels. Their commanders have been treated civilly, so far as we hear, and have only been required or asked to show that they were engaged in lawful commerce, as I were not brigands or pirates. If any of them have complained, it has been those who have sinister designs, or favor the Cuban conspiracy. We date say no honest, well meaning man has found fault with the procedure. The complainants, if complaints there be, are fillibisters, rogues, or plrates, we have no doubt. And if our Government is really meditating serious measures against Cubs, that too must lie under the imputation of sinister designs and robbing propensities. Mr. Soulé is at Washington, and has the ear of the President He is fresh from the fields of his discomfiture, mertified and chagrined beyond meas ure. He, doubtless, is the inspirer of any belligerent acts that may be meditated against that island. The Administration is entirely off its balance. It has been so overwhelmingly condemand in every State where an election has been held since it took the Nebrasks villainy in hand, that it longs for some theater on which it may recover, to some extent, the ground which it has los'. What folly or wrong it may not commit therefore, no man can feretell. It has not the dignity or repose of a Government that feels that it has any capital stock of reputation among the people. It is a political bankrupt shinning for a losn of popularity. Besides, it is, as it ever has been, under the poisonous influences of the Black power. It is playing into the hands of the Slavery Propaganda and destring to further its aims. But we protest against its being precipitated from any of the sources of inspiration we have enumerated, up n a course of bullying brigandage in behalf of our land pirates and slavedrivers.

The Souter Johnnys of The Express are rocking to and fro on their seats in senseless grimace and idiotic cacchination over the lubberly winplags of "Sam." Sunk to the lowest level of political mendicacy, they rushed from loop's and wirdow'd wretchedness into the wife open door of the Know-Nothings, where they have been housed and fed ever since. No beggar from the street, no returning prodigal con. finding the way to good quarters and fat living, no repentant Magdalen received back into good society, ever feit their good fortune so much, or expressed it so silily, as these rescued cronies of The Express. When "Sam" has spent the fortuge he is now equandering, they will take to the road again with more scape gallows aspect than even before.

BARBARIAN DESCENT ON KANSAS.

From Our Own Correspondent STEAMER NEW LUCY, Kansas River, April I. The ' great fight" to Kansas has proved near ly as fair a contest as the struggle between H ingary and Austria-only that the Czar, when he overwhelmed the Magyars with his legions, ob served more of the ameniting of civilization than have the Coseacks precipitated upon us by Atchion. What think you of a free election in the Territories of these United States of America, in the year of grace 1855, where a thousand " Outside Barbarians" rush in. wrest the poils from their two or three hundred legal guardians, making new Judges, overturning the whole machipery, and allowing every man access who has a Pro-Slavery ticket in his hand, a white ribbon in his button-hole, and all the whicky in his skin be can hold; and in many instances compalling known Free Soilers to take the same dose and vote the same bailot, under serious threats of instant death by the cord in case of refusal ! Brave deings, there! and bravely has the freedom of our elective franchise been vindicated before the world! Who will refuse to huzza for Popular

Sovereignty! All that I have here implied is sober fact. On the 10th day of March, an army from Missouri, regularly organized, asmed, officered and disciplined, and liberally supplied with rations and whicky, seized on the polls in each election district in Kansas, appointed their own Judges, prescribed their own rules, and cast three-fourths of all the ballots, more or less; what matter a few figures !- It is enough that they were prepared to overwhelm any legal vote that could be cast, and thus they did it. What matters it whether the pro Slavery majority is one thousand, ten-the right, the justice and the result are the

All this will read like a fable in the East; would that it were so. But it is fact, plain, unvarnished; and will receive its coloring from the atrocious details which will soon reach you. The invading army was divided into battalions, which were detailed to various points as wanted. They were be'd as a reserve corps, to be brought nto action if needed. The main force was directed against Lawrence, and that devoted city was completely overwhelmed. Resistance would have been madness against an armed and infuriated mob, crazed with passion and whisky. It was on y by submission that bloodshed was avoided: and even with it, it is said that Mr. Brown, editor of The Herald of Freedom, was a mark for the bullet of a desperado named Wallis,

As for the Governor, men, who ought to be respectable, are daily beard to say that his life is not worth an hour's purchase if he refuses to sapetion this audacious mockery of an election. But the Governor, thus far, has gone straight on; and I have that faith in him that I believe he will die, if need be, at his post, rather than violate his oath by any such sanction. And I also beleve that this firmness will produce its legitimate effect and that no hand can be found animated by a courage or depravity equal to the execution of the horrible threat made against him. It is now said that he will refuse the certificates, and ge in person to Washington with the matter; but savery swears that he shall not quit the Terri-

On this beat are a bundred men from the intenor of Messouri, who are returning from the election: many of them seriously ill from the of fects of whisky and exposure. They are an army of semi barbarians; they carry one's mind irreistibly back to the Dark Ages, when might made right, and the weakest went to the wall. Such might have been the bullying and profane crew she tere the dust of Milton from its grave, and tutchered the Covenanters at their altars. Slavery has in them embalmed and perpetuated the vices and barbarisms of the past.

Will the North-the Union-abide these insults and these wrongs ! Less cause has overturned States. Let the Free States, if indeed they are free, arouse and act. Let them erase the vainglorious boasting which has answered no purpose so yet, but so infuriate the South, and proceed calmly and strongly to work. A few thousand good men in Kansas, prepared for any emergency, will defend it sgainst all odds. Send us no more coxcomes and cowards, armed with big words; but send us sturdy workers sworn to the right, and invincible in ca'm courses. Kaneas can be

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society, have issued an address to the of the State on occasion of the passage of the Prohibitory Law. It is an interesting and timely document, discussing the history of the law and the present duties of its friends. very crowded state of our columns, and its great length, preclude us from publishing this address. We sield, however, with less reluctance to this necessity, from the fact that we have ourselves already discusse i many of the points touched upon by the Committee, and shall, no doubt, have abuniant opportunities to discuss them ali.

Michigan,-In Hillsdale, Lenawee, Oakland, Branch, Kent, and Calhoun Counties, the Republicans were successful at the late election. They also carried St Joseph and Berrien Counties. Allegan, Ingham, Wayne, Faton, Washtenaw, Shiawarsoe, Monroe, Jackson, Livingston and Clinton Counties have gone Democratic, mainly on account of taking the Know-Nothing issue.

## THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, Wednesday, April 11, 1855.
Commedore Macanlay will soon sail with scaled instructions. Doubtless semething concerning the Cuban troubles.

Corcoren & Riggs have paid into the Treasury about \$100,000 attached in their hands by Government, being about one-fourth the amount frau lulently obtained by Gardner under the award of the Mexican Commission.

The Union, of this morning, announces another Cuban outrage. The brig P. R. Hickman, from Boston, bound to Matanzas, when a few miles from the coast of Cubs, was fired at three times by a Span ish cruiser. The first ball was thrown astern of the brig, the second fired ahead of her, and the third was fired, it is supposed, with the intention of hitting the vessel. After an examination of the Hickman's paers, she was allowed to proped on her voyage. At the Treasury Department to-day one hundred

thousand dollars' worth of United States stocks were serived for redemption. The Government makes poor headway in catting

suitable vessels to reenforce the Gulf Squadron, and poorer still in getting men to man them. THE NUNNERY INQUISITION IN MASSA-

CHUSETTS. Boston, Wednesday, April 11, 1855.

The Committee of Investigation on the Numbers inquisition reassembled this morning. The witnesses present from the Seminary in Roxbury, were Mary Aloysius, the Lady Superior; Mary Josepha, who was at devotion in the chapel when the Committee entered and Miss Crabb, the young girl whose sick room was entered These parties were examined at considerable length, and generally sustained the testi-mony given yesterday by the Lady Superior.

Mears. William B. May, of Roxbury, Stetson, of South Seituate, Holbrook, of Weymouth, and Sheeter, of Rexbury, who participated in the visitstion of the Roxbury Catholic Seminary, were examined. Their testimony did not modify, except in a trifling degree, the charges alleged against the Committee. The witnesses testified to the partaking of a good dinner at the Norfolk House, for which they supposed the State would pay. Another hearing in the matter will take place to-morrow evening.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Hallfax, Wednesday, April 11-7 P. M. A heavy atorm renders it almost impossible to compunicate with the wastern Offices.

We have no tidings of the steamship America, now her 12th day from Liverpool.

Bosros, Wednesday, April 11-10 P. M. Tiere is a heavy storm here and along the eastern wires, and for some hours past the telegraphic communication has been entirely suspended east of Port-

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
BOSTON, Wedneedsy, April 11, 1855.
The back Springbok serviced at this port this morning with Cape of Good Hope dates to Feb. 25.
There is no political news of importance.
An epidemic disease was raging among horses, hundreds dying daily. In some localities not a horse was

left alive.

The Rev. John Scudder, Missionary of the American Beard in India, died near Capetown, Africa, on the 13th of January, of apoplexy. He had left Madrae, and taken residence near Capetown, for the benefit of his health.

ABOLISHMENT OF LIQUOR LICENSES.
HARRISHURGH, Pa., Wedeesday, April 11, 1855.
Habil to abolish the whole system of liquor licenses passed the House to-day, by a vote of 57 to 27, and has been sent to the Governor for his signa-

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

BUTTALO, Wednesday, April 11, 1855.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday contains the general orders issued by the Government for a military expedition against the Indians of the Plains. The expecition is to be under the command of Gan. Harney. The order develops the full strength of the expedition and scope of operations.

THE SHIP JAMES CHESTON.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 11, 1855.
Capt. White, and the two mates of the ship James Capt. White, and the two mates of the ship James Cheston, Meetrs. Chason and Pack wood, have been arreited, and held to hell for a further examination, on the charge of barratry. Several of the saliors who belonged to the vessel testify that there were only hitten inches of water in the hold: that mone of the crew were sick; there was plenty of good drinking water on board, and that the vessel was in good condition at the time of her abandonment. The saliors who have arrived at Wilmington. B faton, and Savannah, have been arrested as witnesses. Rum is said to have been the cause of the abandonment.

At the City Election at Hagerstown, Md., the Know Nothings elected all their candidates by 600 majority.

CHARTER ELECTION.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesday, April 11, 1835. The entire American ticket has been elected here by an average majority of five bundred. DEPARTURE OF THE ASIA

Doston, Wednesday, April 11, 1855.

The R. M. stamably Asia salied from this port shortly after 12 o'clock to-day, with 159 passengers for Liverpool, and eight for Halfax. She takes out \$600,000 in American gold, and £125 sterling in Equition 150.

THE WEATHER
EASTON, Pa , April 11, 1855—12 o'clock.
It has been showing hard here since 10 o'clock this

merning.

Boston, Wednesday, April 11, 1855, The weather is very unpleasant; an easterly wind blowing and it has been snowing and raining. PHILADELPHIA, Wedneaday, April 11, 1855. We were visited this moreing with a slight snow-

BURLINGTON, Vt . Wednesday, April 11, 1855. BURLISOTON VI. Wednesday, April 11, 1800.
Fourteen inches of snow fell here last night and this morning. At 3 P. M. the thermometer stood at 32° above zero. The ice on the Lake has commenced breaking up, and crossing on it new is unaafe.
CINCINSATI, Wednesday, April 11, 1855.
The water in the channel of the river here is nine feet deep, and it continues to rise.

RACES IN NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 10, 1855.

In the three mile race which came off here to-day,
Brown Dick beat Arrow. Time, 5:301, and 5:28, better time than that made by Lexington a few days
since. Lecompte will probably be the receiver of
the purse, but not run against Lexington on the 14th NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

[Specially Reported for The N Y. Tribune )

SENATE .... ALBANT April 10, 1855. RESOLUTIONS.

The special order, being the following presentle and resolutions, was then called for concurrent resolutions in RELATION TO SLAVEST.

concreteness, was treed called for:

CONCREMENT RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO SLAVER.

Whereas The pressar of the bill a resisting the Testion of season of the sour Compremies a size promising the prices of the Silve within their limits for the neupress of a register of the Silve within their limits for the neupress of a register of the silve mean upon their soil, was a gross violation of small states throughout the Unites; as if the service with the silve within the service of the silve within the service of the silve within the service of the silve shift in Sante and Assembly concern the shift of Scarles the service of the United States; the service of the Silve shift in Sante and Assembly and the shift in Sante and Assembly to shift in Sante and Assembly concern the service of the Silve shift in Sante and Assembly concern the service of the Silve shift in Sante and Assembly concern the service of the Silve shift in Sante and Assembly concern the service of the Silve shift in the sante shift in the service of the Silve shift in the sante shift in the sant

ablication of Stavery from the Territories of Asserting Araska.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the people of the fitted of New Link, represented in Serate and Assembly, we not concent to the admission into the United of Assembly, we may be formed out of the Territories of Kansas and Nebralia, and the Constitution shall prohibit the admission of Sisters where I legics.

not consent to the admission into the Union of any six the next to formed out of the Cardionics of Amas and Newstan nelses its Constitution shall prohibit the admission of Starry within its limits.

Whereas, The repeal of the Missout Comprission, and the resudation of a schem legislative compact by the shrashning interest, for the extension of Starry, has obtained the Free States from all ob leatines that may be expressed or implied in any compromises on the subject of Starry considered the Free Constitution, therefore, but I Resolved, (if the Amenindy concur,) That while the peoples its fluxes of New York, researched its Start and Amendy, recognize and have always researched the obstavious of the prohibitory clause of the Constitution, of the United Start, which declares that "no pers a held to review or isbut many prohibitory clause of the Constitution, of the United Start, which declares that "no pers a held to review or isbut many from such service of Isbut, but shall be said covered up on class "of the party to when work service or Isbut many from such services of Isbut, but shall be said covered up on class "from such services of Isbut, but shall be said covered up on class "from such services of Isbut, but shall be said covered up on class "from such services of Isbut, but shall be said covered up on class "from such services of Isbut, but shall be said covered up on class "for you do be and the prohibitor of the constitution of the case the While the Ornetifution as accessed mean on the rights of the section of the said of the section of the constitution of the case of the Union and the principles of required substitution of the said which we live, said list, to their opinion the welfare of the Italian and the prohibitor, the Constitution as accessed for popular rights and the gradient specific and accessed the Italian of the late occurs of an admission of the inglet of white the access to and engines of the inglet of white and the prohibitor with the read declaration of the right of white the colors th

"nect control, considered or awards regalar deliberation as a factor of the corst used authorities, are desirative to the "fundamental principles of our Govern ment and of fair tea-"dency," therefore,

Keelerd, iff the Assembly concur.) That no countsansa a support should be given to any endeavor to stille the open discussion of political topics or to substitute for it the active of societies whose proceedings are not open to the public Assemble of the political topics or to substitute for it the active of the control of the political action of any clinical, the public Assemble of the political action of any clinical, it is at war with the true theory of our Government, destructive of personal take produce, heatile to the rights of the great body of the people and destribution at other people and destruction of any clinical, it is at war with the produce, heatile to the rights of the great body of the people and destruction of any clinical the people and destruction of the people and the set comments known as the Measure of the consideration of the control of the control of the activities and non-strabilistic territory; and whereas the said act of repeal has hat the effect to disturb the public med since of laws passed by Congress during that year. And Whereas the said act of repeal has hat the other to the initial of the cavitation of law as a substitute of her initial to the initial of the congression of the special activities of have only or any other to a substitute of the Congress of the special of the Kissand Compounts was in violation of law gaves and by Congress during that year. And Whereas the repeal of the Kissand Compounts was in violation of law gaves and reason as a substitute of the research of the great part of the fact of the accounts at the section of the congress of the special the Missand Compounts, absolved all most from any other constitution of the congress of the fact o

tute lost by the following vote:
YEAS-Meses Brooks, flitchrock, Putnam Spencer, White Ecy-3. NAYS-Mears, Bishop, Bradford, Butts, W. Clark, Crosby, Dickinson Durrance Field, Hopkins, Musroe, Pratt, Richards, Robinson, Shorrill, Walker, Watkins, Yost-17.

The original resolutions the question being taken on each recointion separately, were then adopted by the following comparative voice:

FAS-Mesers Bishop, Butts, W. Glark, Z. Glark, Groeby, Hekinson, Iborrace Fiels, Hopkins, Manroe, Prait, Richards, lobitson, Sherrill, Walker, York-16
KAYS-Mesers Bare, Brooks, Hateny, Hickorck, Patnam, percer, Suring Walkles, Whitney-2.

On the resolution denouncing all secret societies, &c., on the call of the absences, Mr. Z. Ciack's name was called; also, Mr. Spencer's.

Mr. SPENCER did not want to be excused; he was only waiting for his party, Mr. Z. Clark.

[Laughter]

Mr. Z. CLARK voted "Aya," whereupon Mr.

SPENCER expressed his regret at the fast that for the first time, in this Senate, his party was divided. [Lénghter.] He voted "No."

He voted "No."

Calls were made for Mr. Field, but he was in the ante room, and could not be induced to come into the Chamber. Mr. Pratt was similarly situated.

Mr. PUTNAM would like to know whether the Senator from the XXVith [Mr. Dickinson] could inform the Senate where Mr. Williams was? [Lunghter.]

Mr. HOPKINS—Can the Senator tell us how he would vote if he was here? [Applause.]

EXTENDING THE ELECTIVE PRANCHISE TO PERSONS OF COLOR.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, extending the elective franct of color, was sext taken up A motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee—which is equivalent to "killing" it—prevailed by the following vote:

Kining it—prevailed by the following vote:
YEAR—Meatra Brooks Buts Z Giari, Haisey, Richesch,
Replins, Hutchins, Persam, Robertson, Spencer, Storia,
Wathre, Whitney, Yost—14
NAYS—Meatra Barr, Shinp, Crosby, Dickinson, Dorrance,
Field, Munroe, Sherill, Walker—9
RHLS PASED
Authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to
extend and widen Atlantic av.
For the relief of the Gold Hill Mining Company.

Mr. FIELD had consent to introduce the following

Shift: Sacrion t. No person shall sell, pretend to sell, offer to sell, or contract to sell at public suction, or at any board of brokers, or at any public selle, or in any public manner whatever, say certificate or other vidence of debt, or boad, or obligation day, or to become due, by or from the United States, or by or from t certificate or other evidences of debt, or bond, or obligation due, or to become due, by or from the United States, or by or from any individual state, or by or from any city, town, village or country, or by or from any company corporate or incorporate or any stock, or bare or or from any company, or or any stock, or bare or interest in any stock, of any sade, or banking association, or of any railroof company, or of any sade, or banking association, or of any railroof company, or of any sade, or banking association, or of any railroof company, or of any some party or corporated with a state of New York, or any other state or nation, or of any company or of any some party or corporate, and association, or of any analysis of such that of the contract, shaded the such certificate or other swidences of each of the contract, and shall have the same actually present in the prosession at the time and place of sade actually present in the prosession at the time and place of sade lady partitions of the contract and shall then and there publicly attribute the same; nor unless to the distributed the same and place of sade actually present of the prosession at the time and place of sade actually present of the prosession at the time and place of sade actually and each of a sade written authority from such other publicly attribute the same; nor unless to the development of persons so authorized to sell.

Bec. 2. No person, who either directly, or by an agont, or at same path and all the same in the same and the prosession and or rockers, or at same path and the public suction hourd of housers, public sale or in a public manner, until the same shall have been actually transferred to the conflicted when the same and the proclasser, or each purchase, any such certificate, a unsuper whether will the same at any position of these of each same of any position of either of the foregive second and the constance of sale company.

Bec. 2. Any person of conflict and the problems of either of the foregive second and the constance of s

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1855.

The bill to incorporate the New-York and Brook lyn Ice Company bill having been reported complete, Mr. 8 HERILL moved to lay it on the table. Curried—15 to 9. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was into on the tuble.

American the act consolidating the Cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh and the Town of Bash sick.

[Relates to the Police.]

Relative to the Williamsburgh and Cyprasa Hill

Plankroad Company.

Relative to the employment of convict labor upon
saws in the State Prizons. Lost, and a motion to reconsider voted down.

To incorporate the Village of Yonkers.

To facilitate the formation of Agricultural and Hor-

ilitate the fermation of Agricultural and Hor-

cultural Societies.

Concerning passengers arriving at the ports of entry of this State

To incorporate the Trustees of the New-York Community Hospital.

Mr. DORRANCE reported against the bill to facilitae the dissolution of manufacturing companies, and the report was agreed to.

The Senate held an Executive Session for the con-sideration of nominations for Port Wardens, after